

13/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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1211046891 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 13175608

**Investigation of changes in acoustic properties resulting from contrast material in through-transmission ultrasonic imaging**

**Issue Title:** 4th European Conference of the International Federation for **Medical** and Biological Engineering - ECIFMBE 2008

Rothstein, T.; Gaitini, D.; Gallimidi, Z.; Azhari, H.

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Rothstein, T.: Department of Biomedical Engineering, Technion IIT, Haifa, Israel

**Conference Title:** 4th European Conference of the International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering, ECIFMBE 2008

**Conference Location:** Antwerp Belgium **Conference Date:** 20081123-20081127

IFMBE Proceedings ( IFMBE Proc. ) ( Germany ) 2008 22 IFMBE/- (452-455)

**Publication Date:** 20081201

**Publisher:** Springer Verlag

**ISSN:** 1680-0737 **ISBN:** 9783540892076

**Item Identifier (DOI):** [10.1007/978-3-540-89208-3\\_107](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-89208-3_107)

**Document Type:** Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding **Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** English **Summary Language:** English

**Number of References:** 8

As opposed to the conventional pulse-echo (B-scan) technique, through-transmitted ultrasonic waves can provide quantitative information on the acoustic properties of tissues. Additionally, in order to improve the specificity of ultrasonic imaging, the use of microbubbles as an ultrasound contrast agent (UCA) combined with the B-mode technique has been suggested. The goal of this research was to analyze the acoustic properties changes associated with the propagation of ultrasonic waves through media before and after UCA injection, and study the feasibility of a new imaging method combining acoustic projection imaging and injected UCA. A computerized automatic ultrasonic scanning system was built. In order to simulate blood vessels, a phantom, consisting of a latex tube through which saline was circulated, was assembled. The phantom was placed within the **scanner** and **sets** of acoustic projection **images** were acquired. Next, a solution of the UCA Definity(TM) was added to the saline and a **new set of images** was **obtained**. The pre and post-contrast images were then quantitatively compared. Significant changes in the projection images resulting from the UCA injection were observed in the wave amplitude (10% to 40%) and time of flight (up to 8.9%). Non-linearity was measured by comparing the relative alteration of the positive and negative parts of the signal, and was also found to be significant. These results indicate the technical feasibility of the suggested method, which combines acoustic projection imaging and UCA, and its potential to detect and characterize tumors. (c) 2009 Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

**Descriptors:** Acoustic properties; Acoustic wave propagation; Blood vessels; Imaging

systems; Linearization; Position control; Ultrasonic imaging; Ultrasonic testing; Ultrasonic waves; \*Ultrasonics

**Identifiers:** Attenuation; Contrast material; Non-Linearity; Through transmission; Time of flight; Ultrasound

**Classification Codes:**

- 753.3 (Ultrasonic Applications)
- 753.1 (Ultrasonic Waves)
- 751.2 (Acoustic Properties of Materials)
- 731.3 (Specific Variables Control)
- 461.2 (Biological Materials)
- 921 (Applied Mathematics)
- 746 (Imaging Techniques)
- 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices)

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13/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal

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15532186 PASCAL No.: 02-0229963

**An evidence-based approach to the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis: Beyond the ultrasound report. Does this patient have deep vein thrombosis?**

DUNN Andrew; MCGINN Thomas

Division of General Medicine, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, United States

Journal: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society  
, 2002, 50 (3  
) 577-580

ISSN: 0002-8614 Availability: INIST-8328;  
354000100416640270

No. of Refs.: 17 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

PURPOSE: To review the accuracy of the history and physical examination, clinical assessment, and noninvasive diagnostic tests for the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT). BACKGROUND: Each year, over 250,000 patients are hospitalized in the United States for the treatment of acute DVT, and many more are diagnosed while hospitalized for surgical procedures or medical illness or while residing in long-term care facilities.

Prompt diagnosis and treatment are essential to prevent the short-term sequelae of pulmonary embolism and death and the long-term complications of recurrent venous thromboembolism and the postthrombotic syndrome, SUP 1 Knowledge of the accuracy of elements of the history and physical examination helps clinicians assess the probability of DVT before ordering confirmatory diagnostic studies or instituting therapy. Several studies have found that the incidence of venous thrombosis increases with

age. SUP 2 SUP , SUP 3 The important contribution of age was demonstrated in a study of Swedish men that found the cumulative probability for venous thromboembolism to be relatively low (0.5%) by the age of 50 but substantial (10.7%) by the age of 80. SUP 4 The case-fatality rate also increases with age; mortality increases exponentially beginning at the age of 40. SUP 3 Given the advancing age of the population of the United States, **clinicians** can expect to be assessing patients, and particularly older patients, for suspected DVT with increasing frequency. The authors have reviewed the literature to describe the accuracy of various elements of the history and physical examination, the combination of these findings, and non-invasive tests in the diagnosis of DVT. DATA SOURCES: A structured Medline search was performed (limited to English-language studies from 1966 to 1997) to identify studies examining the clinical assessment of patients with suspected DVT. Bibliographies of the **retrieved** articles were **reviewed** for additional relevant studies. STUDY SELECTION CRITERIA: **Studies examining** the accuracy of the physical examination, clinical assessment, or diagnostic tests for the diagnosis of DVT were selected for complete review. DATA EXTRACTION: Of 115 articles retrieved, 68 were considered relevant for **analysis** and were completely **reviewed**. The **selected studies** were graded based on the quality of their methods using a scoring system described by Sackett et al. SUP 5 Data for individual trials are presented separately. Meta-analyses were not performed. The prevalences of symptoms and signs of DVT are reported for patients with and without DVT. Data are presented as odds ratios (ORs) for risk factors and as sensitivity, specificity, and likelihood ratios (LRs) for the clinical assessment of DVT. The derivation and validation of a clinical decision rule is described in detail. The results for the clinical decision rule are reported as positive predictive values and LRs. ORs, LRs, sensitivities, and specificities are reported with 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

English Descriptors: Deep vein thrombosis; Clinical investigation; Non invasive method; Evidence-based medicine; Diagnosis; Accuracy; Critical study; Scientific literature; Decision tree; Decision criterion; Exploration; Bibliographic review; Elderly  
Broad Descriptors: Human; Venous disease; Cardiovascular disease; Vascular disease; Homme; Veine pathologie; Appareil circulatoire pathologie; Vaisseau sanguin pathologie; Hombre; Vena patologia; Aparato circulatorio patologia; Vaso sanguineo patologia

French Descriptors: Thrombose profonde; Exploration clinique; Methode non invasive; Medecine factuelle; Diagnostic; Precision; Etude critique; Litterature scientifique; Arbre decision; Critere decision; Exploration; Revue bibliographique; Personne agee

Classification Codes: 002B12B03

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13/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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10388360 **Genuine Article#:** 520AK **Number of References:** 49

**Title:** Evaluation of algorithms for lossless compression of continuous-tone images

**Author:** Savakis AE (REPRINT)

**Corporate Source:** Rochester Inst Technol,Dept Comp Engn,Rochester//NY/14623

(REPRINT); Rochester Inst Technol,Dept Comp Engn,Rochester//NY/14623

**Journal:** JOURNAL OF ELECTRONIC IMAGING , 2002 , V 11 , N1 ( JAN ) , P 75-86

**ISSN:** 1017-9909 **Publication Date:** 20020100

**Publisher:** I S & T - SOC IMAGING SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY , 7003 KILWORTH LANE, SPRINGFIELD, VA 22151 USA

**Language:** English **Document Type:** ARTICLE

**Geographic Location:** USA

**Journal Subject Category:** ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC; OPTICS; IMAGING SCIENCE & PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY

**Abstract:** Lossless image compression algorithms for continuous-tone images have received a great deal of attention in recent years. However, reports on benchmarking their performance have been limited. In this paper, we present a comparative study of the following algorithms: UNIX compress, gzip, LZW, Group 3, Group 4, JBIG, old lossless JPEG, JPEG-LS based on LOCO, CALIC, FELICS, S + P transform, and PNG. The test images consist of two sets of eight bits/pixel continuous-tone images: one set contains nine pictorial images, and another set contains eight document images, obtained from the standard set of CCITT images that were scanned and printed using eight bits/pixel at 200 dpi. In cases where the algorithm under consideration could only be applied to binary data, the bitplanes of the gray scale image were decomposed, with and without Gray encoding, and the compression was applied to individual bit planes. The results show that the best compression is obtained using the CALIC and JPEG-LS algorithms. (C) 2002 SPIE and IST.

**Identifiers:** KeyWord Plus(R): MEDICAL IMAGES; EFFICIENT

15/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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0015065162 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 2002166919769  
**Evaluation of algorithms for lossless compression of continuous-tone images**

Savakis, Andreas E.

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Savakis, A.E.: Rochester Institute of Technology, Department of Computer Engineering, Rochester, NY 14623, United States

**Corresp. Author email:** savakis@mail.rit.edu

Journal of Electronic Imaging ( J Electron Imaging ) ( United States ) 2002 , 99003 11/1 (75-86)

**Publication Date:** 20020418

**Publisher:** SPIE

**CODEN:** JEIME **ISSN:** 1017-9909

**Item Identifier (DOI):** [10.1111/j.1426076](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1426076)

**Document Type:** Article; Journal **Record Type:** Abstract

**Treatment:** L; (Literature review); T; (Theoretical)

**Language:** English **Summary Language:** English

**Number of References:** 52

Lossless image compression algorithms for continuous-tone images have received a great deal of attention in recent years. However, reports on benchmarking their performance have been limited. In this paper, we present a comparative study of the following algorithms: UNIX compress, gzip, LZW, Group 3, Group 4, JBIG, old lossless JPEG, JPEG-LS based on LOCO, CALIC, FELICS, S+P transform, and PNG. The test images consist of two sets of eight bits/pixel continuous-tone images: one set contains nine pictorial images, and another set contains eight document images, obtained from the standard set of CCITT images that were scanned and printed using eight bits/pixel at 200 dpi. In cases where the algorithm under consideration could only be applied to binary data, the bitplanes of the gray scale image were decomposed, with and without Gray encoding, and the compression was applied to individual bit planes. The results show that the best compression is obtained using the CALIC and JPEG-LS algorithms. (c) 2002 SPIE and IS&T.

**Descriptors:** Algorithms; Benchmarking; Binary codes; Image coding; UNIX; \*Image compression

**Identifiers:** Continuous-tone images

**Classification Codes:**

723.1 (Computer Programming)

723.2 (Data Processing)

921 (Applied Mathematics)

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**Dialog eLink:** [View in Dialog](#)

15/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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0010873949 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 1981010005356

**LIGHT-INDUCED ELECTRON TRANSFER REACTIONS IN SOLUTION,  
ORGANIZED ASSEMBLIES AND AT INTERFACES: SCOPE AND  
POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS.**

Whitten, David G.; DeLaive, Patricia J.; Foreman, Thomas K.; Mercer-Smith, Janet A.; Schmehl, Russell H.; Giannotti, Charles

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Whitten, David G.

**Conference Title:** Sol Energy, Chem Convers and Storage, based on pap presented at a Symp at Southeast Reg Meet of the ACS

**Conference Location:** Savannah, GA, USA **Conference Date:** 19781109-19781110 Transactions and Journal of the British Ceramic Society 1979 (117-140)

**Publication Date:** 19791201

**Publisher:** Humana Press

**ISSN:** 0307-7357

**Document Type:** Journal **Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** Unspecified **Summary Language:** English

**Number of References:** 87

Some recent investigations of light-induced electron transfer reactions occurring in solutions and in various molecular organizations are reviewed. The first section, dealing with solution-phase photoredox processes, focuses on ways to prevent energy wasting back reactions so that the high energy products produced in reactions such as 1 and 3 can be diverted to provide usable reagents and/or energy storage. The **second part reviews some recent studies** of electron **transfer** reactions in organizations and at interfaces which suggest an expanded scope and possible new applications for these processes.

**Descriptors:** SOLAR ENERGY; \*CHEMICAL REACTIONS

**Classification Codes:**

615 (Thermoelectric, Magnetohydrodynamic & Other Power Generators)

657 (Space Physics)

802 (Chemical Apparatus & Plants; Unit Operations; Unit Processes)

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15/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35: Dissertation Abs Online

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01913300 ORDER NO: AADAA-I3068551

**Teaching to their strengths: Multiple intelligence theory in the college writing class**

**Author:** De Vries, Kimberly Marcello

**Degree:** Ph.D.

**Year:** 2002

**Corporate Source/Institution:** University of Massachusetts Amherst ( 0118 )

Director: Peter Elbow

**Source:** Volume 6310A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 3538 . 181 PAGES

**Descriptors:** EDUCATION, HIGHER

**Descriptor Codes:** 0681; 0745

**ISBN:** 0-493-88032-1

This dissertation combines research in neuroscience, psychology, inter-cultural communication, and teaching with technology to envision a more balanced approach to teaching writing. Many composition scholars have proposed theories about the cognitive processes that support writing, and have suggested pedagogies based in these theories, but too often this work has evolved in isolation from the research carried out in other fields. I hope that by taking this interdisciplinary approach, I can rough out some avenues for fruitful future exploration and lay to rest some misperceptions that currently hinder our teaching.

I introduce this study by sharing a brief literacy narrative, and then in Chapter One lay out the range of theories held in the composition community about writing, learning, and thinking processes. In Chapter Two, I examine how Multiple Intelligence (MI) Theory can add to our understanding these processes, and consider recent attention to cultural context. China stands out as a particularly useful example by demonstrating very a different but effective pedagogy. Recent neuroscience research supports MI Theory, and I consider how it explains the existence of multiple intelligences in Chapter Three. In Chapter Four I shift to more practical concerns; the media required by non-verbal intelligences are hard to bring into classrooms, but computer technology offers solutions to some of these difficulties. I discuss my own experiences designing an on-line writing tutorial as an example of how neuroscience can be applied to teaching with technology, then describe an introductory literature class in which I used technology to address multiple intelligences. I suggest paths of further inquiry, identifying gaps in current research on teaching with technology. When discussing computer technology, we must ensure that students can cross the "digital divide"; I look at recent studies of access to computers and the internet; analysis of these results gives a clearer picture of how we might ensure that technology serves our students, rather than acting as **another stumbling block**.

To close, this **study looks forward**, suggesting questions to be addressed in the future, as well as practical steps teachers can take now, to begin addressing multiple intelligences in their college writing classrooms.

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15/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35: Dissertation Abs Online

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1057723 ORDER NO: AAD88-25642

## DIGITAL SIMULATION OF COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY

**Author:** AMARASIRIWARDENA, CHITRA JAYANTHI

**Degree:** PH.D.

**Year:** 1988

**Corporate Source/Institution:** NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH ( 0155 )

**DIRECTOR:** WILLIAM L. SWITZER

**Source:** Volume 5001B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 146 . 190 PAGES

**Descriptors:** CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL

**Descriptor Codes:** 0486

A popular method of modeling the chromatographic process is to use counter current distribution theory, CCD. However, CCD theory fails to account for three sources of column broadening explained semiemperically by van Deemter. These are eddy diffusion, longitudinal diffusion and nonequilibrium mass transfer.

The first **series of studies examined** the effect of longitudinal diffusion on peak broadening. These studies confirmed most of the conclusions of van Deemter's work. However by digital simulation we were also able to study how chromatographic conditions affected peak skew, which was not and can not be predicted by the simple van Deemter theory. Longitudinal diffusion was found to increase peak skew. Skew was also found to be independent of  $k'_{\text{sp}} \prime$  and to decrease with an increasing number of theoretical plates.

The second **series of studies examined** broadening from nonequilibrium mass transfer, which results in slow equilibration of the stationary and mobile phases. Two approaches were used to simulate incomplete equilibration in the CCD theory. In the first, the concentration gradients in each phase were approximated as a step function. In the second, digital simulation was used to model diffusion.

The results of modeling nonequilibrium mass transfer using the step function approximation did not allow the relationship between diffusion coefficients, flow velocities, capacity factors, etc. and peak broadening to be established, but it nevertheless predicted several interesting trends. Retention times were relatively unaffected by incomplete equilibration until less than 20% of the distance in a phase is equilibrated in a 100 plate column. The main effect of incomplete equilibration was to increase peak broadening and skew. Both broadening and skew decreased as the number of plates was increased. As the capacity factor increased, peaks were found to become broader, but less skewed.

The effect of incomplete equilibration in only one phase was also studied. For example, results from a simulation having 100% of the mobile phase and 60% of the stationary phase equilibrated were compared to the results of a second simulation having 60% of the mobile phase and 100% of the stationary phase equilibrated. The modeled peaks from each simulation were identical regardless of which phase was incompletely equilibrated. These results suggest there is little advantage to reaching a significantly higher percent equilibration in only one phase. (Abstract shortened with permission of

author.)

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15/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35: Dissertation Abs Online  
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784848 ORDER NO: AAD82-18557

**AN INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY FOR HELPING READERS IDENTIFY THE GIST IN EXPOSITORY TEXT**

**Author:** SAMSON, KAREN MARGOLIS

**Degree:** PH.D.

**Year:** 1982

**Corporate Source/Institution:** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN ( 0090 )

**Source:** Volume 4303A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 744 . 247 PAGES

**Descriptors:** EDUCATION, READING

**Descriptor Codes:** 0535

The objective of this two-week instructional study was to improve high school students' comprehension of biology text materials through use of an explicit instructional strategy. The Topic/Subtopic Strategy is a two-step procedure designed to enable readers to recognize relationships among key ideas in text by engaging readers in the active process of evaluating and synthesizing text segments. The Strategy emerged in the attempt to create a practical tool for helping readers discriminate between more important and less important ideas represented in text.

The Topic/Subtopic Strategy requires readers in Step One to first analyze sentences in terms of TOPIC (what the sentence is about) and COMMENT (what is being said about the topic). Step Two involves grouping Topic/Comment elements according to relationship types in order to create important subtopics suggested by relevant information. In teaching this Strategy, the experimenter was interested in examining the extent to which Strategy instruction would affect readers' comprehension of gist information. Comprehension of gist was measured by recall and short-answer questions. While the Strategy group received instruction, a second treatment group, the Read-Study group, practiced reading, studying (using any method), and recalling information. Both the Strategy group and the Read-Study group used the same text passages. A Control group received regular classroom instruction.

Hierarchical multiple regression was used to analyze the data. This procedure enabled the experimenter to evaluate the unique effect of treatment both in isolation and as a function of various status variables. Findings suggest that the positive effects of Strategy learning on gist recall were limited to contextually-bound situations. In other words, evidence suggests that the Strategy may be effective for certain students under certain conditions. Overall main effects favoring Strategy effectiveness were found for the biology mid-test Passage 2 (on recall of secondary important propositions and question

score). Significant interactions favoring the effectiveness of the Strategy varied across specific contextually-bound situations. In summary, results suggest that instruction in gist identification has a contextually-specific effect.

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**Dialog eLink:** [INIST-8261](#)

15/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal

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15271984 PASCAL No.: 01-0442185

**Indirect allorecognition in acquired thymic tolerance: Induction of donor-specific permanent acceptance of rat islets by adoptive transfer of allopeptide-pulsed host myeloid and thymic dendritic cells**

OLUWOLE Olakunle O; DEPAZ Hector A; GOPINATHAN Roshini; ALI Ayoola; GARROVILLO Mel; JIN Ming-Xing; HARDY Mark A; OLUWOLE Soji F

Department of Surgery, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, New York, United States

Journal: Diabetes : (New York, NY),  
2001, 50 (7) 1546-1552

ISSN: 0012-1797 CODEN: DIAEAZ Availability: INIST-8261;  
354000096571160050

No. of Refs.: 27 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Pancreatic islet transplantation remains a promising approach to the treatment of type 1 diabetes. Unfortunately, graft failure continues to occur because of immunologic rejection, despite the use of potent immunosuppressive agents. It is therefore reasoned that induction of peripheral tolerance by the use of self-dendritic cells (DCs) as a vehicle to deliver specific target antigens to self-T-cells without ex vivo manipulation of the recipient is an attractive strategy in the treatment of type 1 diabetes. The finding that intrathymic inoculation of an immunodominant WF major histo-compatibility complex (MHC) Class I (RT1.A SUP u<sup>+</sup>) peptide five (P5) or P5-pulsed host myeloid DCs induces acquired thymic tolerance raises the possibility that adoptive transfer of allopeptide-primed host myeloid or lymphoid DCs might induce transplant tolerance. To address this hypothesis, we studied the effects of intravenous transfer of in vitro P5-pulsed syngeneic myeloid DCs or in vivo P5-primed syngeneic lymphoid (thymic) DCs on islet survival in the WF-to-ACI rat combination. In vivo primed thymic DCs isolated from ACI rats given intrathymic inoculation of P5 for 2 days were capable of in vitro

restimulation of in vivo P5-primed T-cells (memory cells). In the first series of studies, we showed that intravenous-like intrathymic-inoculation of in vitro P5-pulsed host myeloid DCs induced donor-specific permanent acceptance of islets in recipients transiently immunosuppressed with antilymphocyte serum (ALS). We next examined whether thymic DCs isolated from animals that had been previously intrathymically inoculated with P5 could induce T-cell tolerance. The results showed that intravenous adoptive transfer of in vivo P5-primed thymic DCs led to donor-specific permanent acceptance of islets in recipients transiently immunosuppressed with ALS. This finding suggested that the thymic DCs take up and present P5 to developing T-cells to induce T-cell tolerance, thus providing evidence of a direct link between indirect allorecognition and **acquired** thymic tolerance. The second **series of studies examined** the mechanisms involved in this model by exploring whether in vivo generation of peptide-specific alloreactive peripheral T-cells by intravenous inoculation of P5-pulsed self-DCs was responsible for the induction of T-cell tolerance. Intrathymic inoculation of splenic T-cells obtained from syngeneic ACI rats primed with intravenous injection of P5-pulsed DCs with a high in vitro proliferative response to P5 in the context of self-MHC induced donor-specific permanent acceptance of islets from WF donors. In addition, the clinically relevant model of intravenous injection of P5-activated T-cells combined with transient ALS immunosuppression similarly induced transplant tolerance, which was then abrogated by thymectomy of the recipient before intravenous injection of the activated T-cells. These data raise the possibility that circulation of peptide-activated T-cells to the host thymus plays a role in the induction and possibly the maintenance of T-cell tolerance in this model. Our findings suggest that intravenous administration of genetically engineered host DCs expressing alloMHC peptides might have therapeutic potential in clinical islet transplantation for the treatment of autoimmune diabetes.

English Descriptors: Langerhans islet; Thymus gland; Transplantation;

Dendritic cell; Adoptive transfer; Adoptive immunization; Insulin dependent diabetes; Rat; Treatment; Immune tolerance; Animal

Broad Descriptors: Endocrine pancreas; Endocrinopathy; Immunopathology; Autoimmune disease; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Pancreas endocrine; Endocrinopathie; Immunopathologie; Maladie autoimmune; Rodentia; Mammalia ; Vertebrata; Pancreas endocrino; Endocrinopatia; Inmunopatología; Enfermedad autoinmune; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata

French Descriptors: Ilot Langerhans; Thymus; Transplantation; Cellule dendritique; Transfert adoptif; Immunisation adoptive; Diabète insulinodépendant; Rat; Traitement; Tolerance immune; Animal

Classification Codes: 002B21E01C

**Dialog eLink:**

INIST-CNRS-Pascal-Information

15/5/7 (Item 2 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal

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13894724 PASCAL No.: 99-0074562

**Meta-analysis about efficacy of anti-resorptive drugs in post-menopausal osteoporosis**

MACEDO J M S; MACEDO C R B; ELKIS H; DE OLIVEIRA I R

Universidade Federal da Bahia, Faculdade de Medicina, Departamento de Medicina, Av. Reitor Miguel Calmon, s/n., Vale do Canela, Salvador, Bahia, CEP 40110-100, Brazil; Universidade de Silo Paulo, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Rua Ovidio Pires de Campos, s/n, CEP 05403-010, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Journal: Journal of clinical pharmacy and therapeutics  
, 1998, 23 (5

) 345-352

ISSN: 0269-4727 Availability: INIST-17816;  
354000073185960050

No. of Refs.: 55 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United Kingdom

Language: English

Objective: The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of three groups of anti-resorptive drugs in post-menopausal osteoporosis. Data sources: We collected data covering the period between 1983 and 1995, by first using MEDLINE. References **retrieved** were scanned further to identify additional papers. Study **selection**: Only randomized **studies evaluating** bone mass by means of dual-photon or dual energy densitometry over a period of 1 year were accepted. Data extraction: Studies were arranged into three drug groups. We used densitometry results after year in all treatment or control groups. Factors which might interfere with the results were recorded for subsequent separate analysis.

Data synthesis: The MEDLINE search identified almost 25,000 studies. On reading the abstracts, 275 trials appeared to be controlled trials and original copies were retrieved for detailed analysis. A total of 31 articles which satisfied the inclusion criteria were identified. The first meta-analysis included studies which compared oestrogens and placebo, and the global effect-size was 0.54 (95% CI 0.34, 0.73). The second meta-analysis compared calcitonins with placebo and produced an effect-size

of 0.41 (95% CI 0.21, 0.61) The third analysis compared bisphosphonates and placebo and showed an effect-size of 0.87 (95% CI 0.68, 1.07). Only oestrogen dose affected the results found. Conclusions: Bisphosphonates had the greatest effect on bone mass in post-menopausal osteoporosis.

English Descriptors: Calcitonin; Estrogen; Diphosphonic acid derivatives; Osteoporosis; Postmenopause; Human; Female; Metaanalysis; Review; Comparative study; Treatment efficiency; Treatment; Chemotherapy  
Broad Descriptors: Diseases of the osteoarticular system; Bone disease; Systeme osteoarticulaire pathologie; Osteopathie; Sistema osteoarticular patologia; Osteopatia

French Descriptors: Calcitonine; Oestrogene; Diphosphonique acide derive; Osteoporose; Postmenopause; Homme; Femelle; Metaanalyse; Article synthese ; Etude comparative; Efficacite traitement; Traitement; Chimiotherapie

Classification Codes: 002B02L

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**Dialog eLink:** [INIST-CNRS Full Text Database](#)

15/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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12768033 **Genuine Article#:** 819WK **Number of References:** 69

**Title:** Treatment of recurrent small cell lung cancer

**Author:** Davies AM; Evans WK; Mackay JA; Shepherd FA (REPRINT)

**Corporate Source:** Princess Margaret Hosp,Suite 5-104,610 Univ Ave/Toronto/ON/Canada/ (REPRINT); Princess Margaret Hosp,Toronto/ON/Canada/; Univ Calif Davis,Ctr Canc,Sacramento//CA/95817; Univ Toronto,Clin Programs, Canc Care Ontario,Toronto/ON/Canada/; Univ Toronto,Fac Med,Toronto/ON M5S 1A8/Canada/ ; McMaster Univ,Clin Epidemiol & Biostat Program Evidence Based C, Downtown Ctr,Hamilton/ON L8N 1E9/Canada/

**Journal:** HEMATOLOGY-ONCOLOGY CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA , 2004 , V 18 , N2 ( APR ) , P 387-+

**ISSN:** 0889-8588 **Publication Date:** 20040400

**Publisher:** W B SAUNDERS CO , INDEPENDENCE SQUARE WEST CURTIS CENTER, STE 300, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3399 USA

**Language:** English **Document Type:** ARTICLE

**Geographic Location:** Canada; USA

**Journal Subject Category:** ONCOLOGY; HEMATOLOGY

**Abstract:** Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death in men and women in North America. A recent analysis of the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results database demonstrated that the proportion of small cell lung cancer (SCLC) decreased from 17.4% in 1986 to 13.8% in 1998 [1]. SCLC has a very aggressive course, with approximately 60% to 70% of patients having disseminated (extensive-stage) disease at presentation [2]. SCLC is initially very chemotherapy sensitive, with 60% to 90% of patients with limited-stage disease responding to first-line therapy, and 40% to 70% achieving a complete response (CR) [2]. Despite the high rate of response, recurrence rates are high and median survival times range from only 12 to 20 months, with only a small percentage of patients living beyond 5 years (6%-12%). For extensive disease, overall response rates range from 40% to 70% and the median survival time is lower in this population (7 to 11 months). Less than 5% of extensive-disease patients live beyond 2 years [2].

At the time of recurrence, many patients are potential candidates for further therapy. Although second-line chemotherapy has been shown to produce tumor regression, responses are usually short lived: the median survival is rarely more than 12 months and usually less than 6 months after second-line therapy. Although treatment for recurrent SCLC has been Studied extensively, this has been primarily within the context of phase II trials. Most of the studies discussed in this article **evaluated second-line** chemotherapy, although **some studies** included patients who **received** third- or fourth-line chemotherapy. This article reviews treatment for recurrent SCLC and is based on an evidence summary of chemotherapy for relapsed SCLC that was written by the authors and is being developed by the Practice Guidelines Initiative of the Cancer Care Ontario Program in Evidence-based Care. When completed, the evidence summary will be posted at <http://www.cancercare.on.ca/access PEBC.htm>. Since the mid-1980s, it has been standard practice in North America and much of Europe to treat most patients with a platinum analog and etoposide (E) as first-line treatment. Therefore, studies published before 1985 will not be discussed in this review because they do not represent the patient population that would be receiving second-line therapy today.

**Identifiers:** KeyWord Plus(R): PHASE-II TRIAL; ETOPOSIDE COMBINATION CHEMOTHERAPY; SOUTHWEST-ONCOLOGY-GROUP; 2ND-LINE CHEMOTHERAPY; SALVAGE TREATMENT; ORAL ETOPOSIDE; CISPLATIN; PACLITAXEL; CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE; DOXORUBICIN

**Cited References:**